

限时提优训练 6

(时间 45 分钟)

班级: _____ 姓名: _____

一、完形填空

正确率: ____/15

阅读下面短文,从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

It's Sunday afternoon. It's my son's eighth birthday today. I go into a 1 shop to buy a big birthday cake for him.

There 2 a lot of people in the shop. When I am 3 a cake, I find a little boy watching the cakes for a long time. He is 4 old clothes. At last he chooses a cake. Then he gives money to the girl shopkeeper and says to 5, "I want the 6 cake."

"Sorry, the cake is 15 *yuan*, but you only have 7 *yuan*," says the shopkeeper. "I... I have no more money," says the little boy and he begins to 8.

"Oh, my boy. Who would you like to 9 the birthday cake for?" I ask.

"My 10, madam."

"11 doesn't she come and buy one?"

"My father left us three years ago," the boy says. "We don't have much 12. My mother has to 13 from morning to night every day. She celebrates(庆祝) my birthday every year, but she never(从未) celebrates 14. It's her birthday tomorrow. I want to buy a small cake for her. But I don't have enough money..."

"Oh, my boy! I'm your 15 friend and I work with her," I say. "I will buy her a nice birthday cake." I give the money to the shopkeeper and leave the shop.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. present | B. flower | C. clothes | D. cake |
| 2. A. is | B. are | C. have | D. has |
| 3. A. looking after | B. looking down | C. looking for | D. looking up |
| 4. A. on | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 5. A. he | B. she | C. him | D. her |
| 6. A. small | B. big | C. sweet | D. delicious |
| 7. A. 10 | B. 15 | C. 20 | D. 25 |
| 8. A. laugh | B. cry | C. smile | D. shout |
| 9. A. borrow | B. buy | C. lend | D. make |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 10. A. aunt | B. dad | C. mum | D. grandmother |
| 11. A. Why | B. How | C. When | D. Where |
| 12. A. time | B. money | C. food | D. fun |
| 13. A. play | B. study | C. work | D. think |
| 14. A. mine | B. his | C. ours | D. hers |
| 15. A. mother's | B. father's | C. brother's | D. sister's |

二、阅读理解

阅读下列内容,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

A

正确率:____/4

Do you know how to write an English letter?

When we write a letter in Chinese, we always put the date at the end of the letter. But it is different in English. We have to put it on the top of the right corner. And above the date, we also write the number of our house and the names of our street, city and country. At the beginning of the letter, we often use “Dear Sir” “Dear Mr/Miss/Mrs...” At the end of the letter, we usually use words like “Yours” “Yours ever” “Truly yours”.

It is also different to write an English envelope. If it is an Australian friend called Jane Shute, you should write your name and address on the top of the left corner and write hers in the middle.

Now read the following envelope, please.

Qin Ling

No. 2 Middle School

Xiangtan, Hunan, P. R. C.

Miss Jane Shute

65 King Street, New Town

Sydney, Australia

- The word “it” in the sentence “We have to put it on the top of the right corner” means “_____”.
A. the date
B. the letter
C. the envelope
D. the address
- From the passage, we know when we write an English letter, we should put down our address _____.
A. at the end of the letter on the left
B. at the end of the letter on the right
C. at the top of the letter on the left
D. at the top of the letter on the right
- How do you begin your letter if you write to Fang Haiqiu, your headmaster?

A. Fang.

B. Haiqiu.

C. Dear Sir.

D. Dear Haiqiu.

4. _____ writes this envelope.

A. A Japanese student

B. A Chinese student

C. An Australian girl

D. An American girl

B

正确率: ____/4

Labour education(劳动教育) is very important. It can help us to be good people and every one of us needs it. In our life, we often see different ways of labour education. For example, we often do the housework at home and clean classrooms in schools. And these ways have a great influence(影响) on us.

Let's talk about housework at home first. Some people think students don't need to do the housework. But I don't think so. In fact, it brings a lot of benefits(益处). Doing the housework can help us know the real everyday life and how to live a good everyday life.

Cleaning classrooms is usually the labour education at school. Teachers ask us to do that every day. We love to do that because it shows our love to our school and we are part of our school or class. When we do it, we can get more responsibility(责任感) from it.

Also, study and doing the labour work are not separate(分离的) from each other in this world. ▲. Study and labour work together can help us to get a good life from the world and help us to be a useful person in the world.

In a word, taking labour education can help us to know more about the world, live a good life, have more responsibility and be a useful person. I hope every one of us can take more labour education and make the world great!

5. According to the passage, what is the benefit of doing the housework at home?

A. It gives students a chance to learn from their parents.

B. It builds a bridge between study and labour education.

C. It helps students know about the real daily life better.

D. It makes students study well both at school and at home.

6. Which of the students' activities is not about "labour education"?

A. Ben: I help my dad wash the car.

B. Claire: I join a lot of clubs at school.

C. Paul: I often make cakes for my brother.

D. Lucy: I always go shopping for my grandparents.

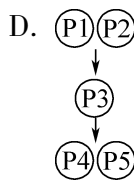
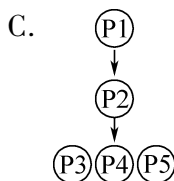
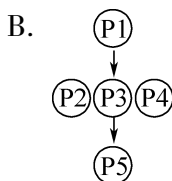
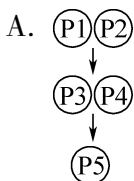
7. Which of the following is the best for "▲" ?

A. Study and labour work both need responsibility

- B. We all need the world to teach us more lessons
- C. Our world doesn't need people to do the housework
- D. Knowledge from books is important to the world

8. What's the structure of the passage?

(P1 = Para 1. P2 = Para 2. P3 = Para 3. P4 = Para 4.
P5 = Para 5.)



C

正确率: ___/4

Many of us want to keep thin and healthy. But do you really know how? Here are some new studies that may help you lose weight(体重) more easily. They show that sleeping may help lose weight, but eating less may not!

Less sleep, fatter legs and arms

People without enough sleep are fatter, according to a new study from a journal(刊物). Scientists divided(分类) sleep time into three types: short sleep(less than 7 hours a day), normal sleep(7 to 9 hours), and long sleep(more than 9 hours). Then they studied 9,413 people from the US. Results show that, compared with(相比于) normal sleepers, short sleepers have more fat on their legs and arms!

Dinner is important

Many people don't eat dinner to lose weight. But scientists at Osaka University, Japan, said this might not be the answer. They did a study with 20,000 university students. Then they found that if people don't eat dinner, it's easier for them to put on weight. One reason, scientists said, might be that people without dinner are hungrier, so they eat more during the day.

Keep away from mukbang(吃播)

If you want to lose weight, stop watching mukbang! In a new study, scientists asked people to watch a cooking or nature television show. They found that those who watched the cooking programme ate more chocolate, compared to those who watched the nature programme. Scientists said that by looking at delicious food, people will get more ghrelin(胃饥饿素) in their blood(血液). This gives people a stronger appetite(胃口) and they will then eat more.

9. If you are a short sleeper, you may _____.

- A. gain much weight in a short time
- B. have more fat on your legs and arms

- C. lose a lot of muscles and strength
D. become fatter and fatter in the long run
10. According to the Japanese study, which is the wrong way to lose weight?
- A. Sleeping less.
B. Having snacks.
C. Stopping eating dinner.
D. Watching mukbang.
11. What is the problem with watching mukbang?
- A. You may eat too much without realizing it.
B. You will get less ghrelin in your blood.
C. You will become healthier and stronger.
D. You will not stop eating until the show is finished.
12. What is probably a good way to lose weight?
- A. Sleeping for at least 7 hours every day.
B. Skipping dinner from time to time.
C. Watching a cooking television show.
D. Stopping eating any delicious food.

三、阅读表达

正确率: ____/5

阅读短文,回答下面 5 个问题。

Chinese paper-cutting, or *jianzhi*, is a kind of folk art. People usually use scissors(剪刀) or knives to cut paper. It has a long history of about 1,500 years. Let's learn something about paper-cutting.



Wonderful meanings

Paper-cutting has some wonderful meanings. Some paper-cuttings mean(寓意) happiness and good luck. At the Spring Festival, people paste(粘贴) “*Fu*” on doors or windows. At a wedding, people paste “*Xi*”.

Why is it red?

In China, people always love red. In our mind, red is hope and life, so red is our favourite. We can see red everywhere in China. The walls of old palaces are red. Lanterns are red. Weddings are always full of red things too.

Black paper-cutting in Shanzhou

Many of the paper-cuttings are red, but paper-cuttings in Shanzhou, Henan Province are black. Black is the best colour there. Shanzhou is a dry place. People make black paper-cuttings and wish for rain.

Now, paper-cutting gets into many schools. Students can learn

how to make paper-cutting at school. Li Jie, a middle school student, says, “It’s really wonderful to change paper into different kinds of pictures such as flowers and animals. We enjoy it.”

- 1. How long is the history of Chinese paper-cutting?

- 2. Where do people usually paste paper-cuttings?

- 3. Why do Chinese people love red?

- 4. What do people in Shanzhou use black paper-cuttings to do?

- 5. What does Li Jie think of paper-cutting?

四、缺词填空 正确率:____/10

根据短文内容和首字母提示,在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。(每空一词)

Our school has a Hymn Club and it’s wonderful. I’m a member of it, s 1 I know it very well. What is a Hymn Club? It is a school club for us to sing songs and I really e 2 singing.

Miss Serena is the club teacher. She is also a G 3 teacher in our school, but she loves singing. She finds nice songs and teaches her students to sing. She plays the piano too. She is really cool and kind. She n 4 gets angry with us.

After having l 5, we often sing new songs in the films. We also sing old songs from the 1980s and 1990s. We have a song and dance show at the school hall every year. It usually s 6 in September. I feel very happy to sing. The teachers and other students always give us presents and take photos with us after the show.

I love Hymn club. M 7 is a great way to bring people together. We can make friends with students in different grades, not j 8 those of our age.

We meet at the school hall to practise singing at lunchtime every Wednesday and after school every F 9. We want new members to sing with us every term. Come on! It is not d 10 for you to join us. You only need to write an e-mail to *hymnclub@sunshine.com*. We are happy to see you!

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ | | |

限时提优训练 14

(时间 45 分钟)

班级: _____ 姓名: _____

一、完形填空

正确率: ____/15

阅读下面短文,从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Where do you always have meals? Turn off the TV and 1 down to have meals with parents. If you do this, you may have a healthy 2.

A study shows that if students eat with parents, they will 3 strong bodies. And they won't be easy to get 4. It's also easy for them to make friends with others and be good at 5 at school. It helps them learn from each other 6 and have good learning habits(习惯).

Barbara, one of the teachers, says, "Usually, people don't think that students 7 to be around their parents very much. In fact, they are just too busy 8 schoolwork. They don't have much 9 to be with the family. Sometimes parents cannot get the 10 members around the table seven days a week. But 11 they can plan three family meals a week, they will be good for their children's health in many ways."

They also say that if students often eat with parents, they may not get too 12. Parents always get healthy food ready for them and help 13 have healthy eating habits.

Students can also use family meals as a time to help parents 14 more about them. They can talk about their school life and parents can 15 something about their work. So, if you don't know where to eat, just go home and eat with your parents.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. look | B. take | C. lie | D. sit |
| 2. A. arm | B. leg | C. lifestyle | D. face |
| 3. A. have | B. meet | C. give | D. clean |
| 4. A. ill | B. happy | C. slim | D. young |
| 5. A. computer | B. study | C. sleep | D. dream |
| 6. A. well | B. just | C. over | D. badly |
| 7. A. begin | B. want | C. ask | D. help |
| 8. A. in | B. at | C. with | D. from |
| 9. A. money | B. time | C. work | D. exercise |
| 10. A. family | B. club | C. show | D. art |

11. A. if

B. or

C. so

D. and
12. A. tall

B. cool

C. fat

D. lazy
13. A. their

B. them

C. theirs

D. they
14. A. take

B. live

C. stop

D. know
15. A. see

B. sing

C. say

D. walk

二、阅读理解

阅读下列内容,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

A

正确率:___/3

Mr Brown once worked in an emergency centre(急救中心). He wrote reports (报告) every day and the following are four reports from him.

Name: Brain Morton Telephone: 3827-0834 Date of birth: 5/29/1982 Accident: His car hit a tree on the road after trying not to hit a dog at 10:45 a. m. Injuries(伤害): His head was bleeding(流血).
Name: Steven Lee Telephone: 3654-4924 Date of birth: 1/31/1979 Accident: He was at home alone and his house was on fire at 5:30 p. m. Injuries: He had problems breathing(呼吸).
Name: Norman Bailey Telephone: 7836-4923 Date of birth: 11/22/2002 Accident: He fell down while playing football in the park at 3:40 p. m. Injuries: He had a very bad pain in his left arm.
Name: Tracy White Telephone: 3728-3890 Date of birth: 2/7/2010 Accident: She went for a picnic with her parents in a forest. A snake bit(咬) her at 4:00 p. m. Injuries: Her right foot got hurt.

1. Where was Steven Lee when the accident happened?
- A. On a road.

B. In a forest.

C. In his own house.

D. In a park.
2. What do we know about Norman Bailey?
- A. He is 14 years old.

B. He hurt one of his legs.

C. He was born in February.

D. He got hurt when playing football.

3. Why did they take Tracy White to the emergency centre?

- A. Because a snake bit her.
- B. Because she fell off her bike.
- C. Because she had a car accident.
- D. Because she ate the wrong food.

B

正确率: ____/4

① Can trees talk? Some scientists find that trees can really “talk”!

② Some trees use chemicals (化学物质) to talk. When insects attack them, they give out chemicals from the leaves. This is like a call for help, “I’m being attacked!” Some of these chemicals drive insects away. Others can call birds to come to kill the insects. Scientists hope to learn more about this, so that we can use it to keep insects away from crops like rice.

③ More surprisingly, trees also use sounds to talk. People can’t hear these sounds, but trees are making them. Some plants make noises with their roots. Some trees make noises when there is not enough water.

④ Most surprisingly of all, trees have an “internet” to give out and get information in a big forest. Scientists call it the “Wood Wide Web” (树联网). The fungi (真菌) underground help build up the “Wood Wide Web” among the roots of different trees. It is just like the internet we use. Using the “Wood Wide Web”, trees can share information and even food with each other. However, it may also be harmful. Some trees may use it to take too much food from others, or give out chemicals to hurt other plants. Perhaps one day scientists will learn how to build a “Great Wall” to help stop these.

⑤ Trees talk to each other in different ways. Now, scientists are learning more about these ways and maybe one day we will be able to “talk” with trees ourselves.

4. Trees can “talk” in different ways. How many ways does the passage show?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. Four.

5. What does the word “attack” mean in Paragraph 2?

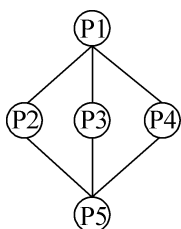
- A. Hurt.
- B. Burn (燃烧).
- C. Protect.
- D. Catch.

6. Why may trees make noises according to Paragraph 3?

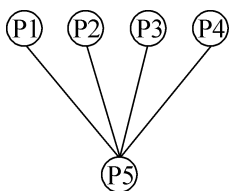
- A. They want to use chemicals.
- B. They need more water to keep alive.
- C. They would like to share information.
- D. They hope that people will hear their sound.

7. What is the structure of the passage?

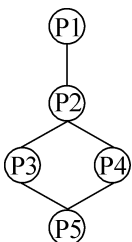
A.



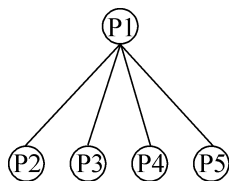
B.



C.



D.



C

正确率: ___/5

Once again, my experiment(实验) failed to work. I felt hopeless. A few months earlier, when I started the project, I was confident. I believed I could make it if I worked hard enough. So I spent over 10 hours in the lab every day. When the experiment failed(失败), I simply worked harder. Yet here I was, working harder than ever but not getting anywhere. I didn't know what to do.



It was late in the evening. One other person was still in the lab, and he noticed my worried look. He came over and asked how I was doing. I told him about my problems. After we talked through the experiment, he said, "I think it's time to go home and get some sleep." "Taking a break is also hard work, you know," he said with a smile.

Those words opened my eyes. I no longer overworked myself in the lab. I felt less worried and my research started to progress(有进展).

A few years later, my professor and I were talking about an age-old problem at a cafe. As he finished his coffee, he said, "We need to work smarter, not harder." I felt kind of surprised. I never heard my professor(教授) say anything like this.

Our conversation that day helps me understand that exciting ideas seldom come from a mind under pressure(压力). My best ideas always come after I have allowed my mind to relax—whether that's cooking a nice dinner or going on long hikes with my brother.

8. How many hours did the writer spend in the lab every day?

A. About 5 hours.

B. More than 10 hours.

C. Less than 8 hours.

D. No more than 10 hours.

9. The other person in the lab noticed the writer _____.

A. was busy every day

B. was angry while working

C. felt worried and worked too hard

D. did everything for the other people

10. What is the Chinese meaning of the word “surprised” in Paragraph 4?
A. 自信的 B. 担忧的 C. 骄傲的 D. 惊讶的
11. Which of the following is a good way for the writer to relax his mind?
A. Eating some delicious food at home.
B. Going on a long hike with his brother.
C. Talking with his friends about his work.
D. Playing computer games on the internet.
12. What can we learn from the writer’s story?
A. Health is the most important thing.
B. We need to work harder, not smarter.
C. We should work harder when we fail.
D. Taking a break is also important for the work.

三、阅读表达

正确率: ____/5

阅读短文,回答下面 5 个问题。

We need to be responsible for our environment. Being a frugal consumer(节俭的消费者) is one way to help. What does that mean?

Use it up

You can use things up without wasting them. Squeeze(挤) that last bit of toothpaste out of the tube. Use the last piece of soap. Don’t throw away any bits of the biscuit at the bottom of the box.

Wear it out

You do not always need to have new things. Suppose your shoes have broken laces(鞋带), but they still fit you, repair them and wear them longer. You don’t have to have the latest iPhone until the old one doesn’t work any more. Then you can get a new one. Think twice before replacing something that still works.

Make it do

When something you want is not on hand, look for something else that you already have to take its place. For example, when you are preparing your lunch for tomorrow and want a butter sandwich, and you are out of butter, then have a cheese sandwich so you can use all of the cheese. Learn to fix broken toys and never just throw them away. With a little thought, you can make something do, instead of buying something new.

Do without

Think about all those things that you would like to have. Do you really need them? How long will you really play with that new toy you saw on TV?

1. People need to be responsible for environment, don't they?

2. In the passage, how many ways are mentioned to be a frugal consumer?

3. What should you do when something you want is not on hand?

4. What should you do with broken toys?

5. What can you do to be a frugal consumer? Please give one more example.

四、缺词填空

正确率:___/10

根据短文内容和首字母提示,在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。(每空一词)

I start my first day of school at junior high today! I can't believe this day has finally arrived.

What I am thinking about m 1 me nervous. After all, I was one of the leaders at my old school. The younger students all looked u 2 to us sixth graders. Now, I am going to be a new kid all over again and I am going to have to make new f 3.

I am not alone. All of us going into the junior high are in the same b 4. In fact, I am not w 5 about being a new junior high school student. I am excited about it! I am excited about all the different s 6 I get to study.

The letter I got last week from my new school says that this Friday will be Club Day. There are a lot of c 7 at my new school. I think I might join the Filmmaking Club. Dad told me that a good w 8 to make new friends is to meet people who share your hobbies.

I will miss my old friends when I am in this new school, but I know there will be at least three other students from my primary school. I also know that I can talk with my old friends even if we no longer go to the s 9 school.

I am so e 10 now! Mum, Dad, Grandma, and Grandpa are all excited for me as well. I think I am going to like being a junior high school student after all. I am looking forward to a great year and an exciting new world!

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ | | |

限时提优训练 24

(时间 45 分钟)

班级: _____ 姓名: _____

一、完形填空

正确率: ____/15

阅读下面短文,从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Have you ever heard of a story about Yu Gong? There are two large 1 named Taihang Mountain and Wangwu Mountain. They sit 2 the old man's house. They block(阻挡) their way, and Yu's families have to 3 hundreds of metres to go out, so he wants to remove(迁移) the mountains.

Before he starts, Yu calls the whole family together to discuss how to remove the mountains. His wife shakes(摇晃) her 4 and says, "5 are we going to put the earth and sand?" But the others say, "We can throw them into the 6."

In the early morning, Yu begins digging the mountain with his family. An old man called Zhi Sou sees them work and laughs at them, "Mr Fool, you're so old 7 weak. Why do you want to remove the mountains? I'm sure you 8 remove it even before you die!" Yu smiles and says, "Your mind is so stubborn(顽固的) and old. If I die, there will be my sons. Sons will have 9, and then they will also have their own sons. In this way there will be no end, but the mountain will not 10. As time goes on, the mountains will be removed one day!" Zhi Sou says nothing and 11.

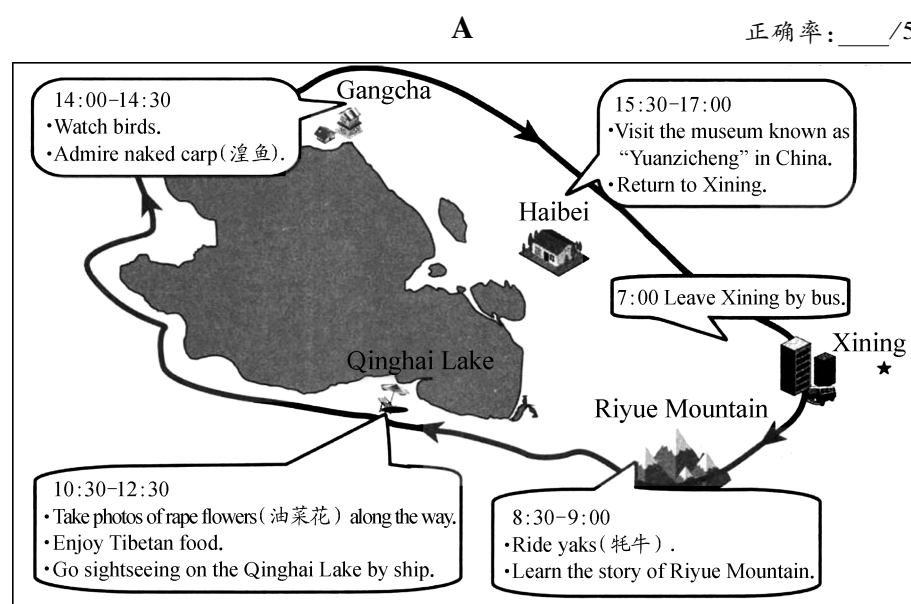
At last, the God hears the news, and he 12 Yu Gong to move the mountains away. This story 13 not be true, but it tells us that we should learn to 14 trying in our life. Just like in our study, if we are not afraid of 15 and never give up, we will be successful someday.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. zoos | B. lakes | C. mountains | D. buildings |
| 2. A. before | B. beside | C. between | D. behind |
| 3. A. run | B. walk | C. swim | D. drive |
| 4. A. nose | B. head | C. mouth | D. ears |
| 5. A. What | B. How | C. When | D. Where |
| 6. A. sea | B. park | C. museum | D. house |
| 7. A. so | B. but | C. and | D. or |

8. A. can't B. can C. must D. mustn't
9. A. grandsons B. grandfathers
C. grandmothers D. daughters
10. A. go B. die C. fall D. grow
11. A. reads B. works C. leaves D. shops
12. A. waits for B. writes to C. asks D. helps
13. A. need B. should C. may D. must
14. A. stop B. keep C. plan D. practise
15. A. difficulties B. differences C. designs D. dislikes

二、阅读理解

阅读下列内容,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。



- How long does it take us from Xining to Riyue Mountain?
 - 0.5 hour.
 - 1 hour.
 - 1.5 hours.
 - 2.5 hours.
- Where can we ride yaks?
 - In Xining.
 - At Riyue Mountain.
 - On the Qinghai Lake.
 - In Gangcha.
- What time can we go sightseeing on the Qinghai Lake by ship?
 - 9:00.
 - 11:00.
 - 14:00.
 - 17:00.
- What can we do in Gangcha?
 - Learn the story of Riyue Mountain.
 - Enjoy Tibetan food.
 - Watch birds.
 - Visit the museum.
- Where is the text probably from?
 - Travel magazine.
 - Science magazine.
 - Sports magazine.
 - Health magazine.

I have a rule for travel—never carry a map. I prefer to ask for directions.

Foreign visitors are often puzzled in Japan because most streets there don't have names. In Japan, people use landmarks instead of street names. For example, the Japanese will say to travellers, "Go straight down to the corner. Turn left at the big hotel and go past a fruit market."

In the country of the American Midwest, usually there are not many landmarks. There are no mountains, so the land is very flat(平坦的). In many places there are no towns or buildings within miles. Instead of landmarks, people will tell you directions and distance. In Kansas(堪萨斯州), for example, people will say, "Go north two miles. Turn east, and then go another mile."

People in Los Angeles, California have no idea of distance on the map. They measure(测量) distance by telling time. "How far away is the post office?" you ask. "Oh," they answer, "it's about five minutes from here." You say, "Yes, but how many miles away is it?" They don't know.

People in Greece(希腊) sometimes do not even try to give directions because few visitors understand the Greek language. Instead of giving you the direction, a Greek will often say, "Follow me." Then he'll lead you through the streets of the city to the post office.

Sometimes a person doesn't know the answer to your question. A New Yorker might say, "Sorry, I have no idea." But in Yucatan, Mexico, no one answers, "I don't know." People in Yucatan think that "I don't know" is not polite. They usually give an answer, often a wrong one. A visitor can get very, very lost in Yucatan.

One thing will help you everywhere. You might not understand a person's words, but maybe you can understand his body language. He or she will usually turn and then point in the correct direction. Go in that direction, and you may find the post office!

6. What do you think the word "landmarks" means?

- A. Street names.
- B. Building names.
- C. Hotels, markets and bus stops.
- D. Buildings or places which are easily seen.

7. In the passage, _____ countries are mentioned(提到) by the writer.

- A. seven
- B. four
- C. five
- D. eight

8. Which country or city has the most helpful people when giving the directions?

- A. Japan. B. American Midwest.
C. Los Angeles, California. D. Greece.

9. The writer writes this article to tell us _____.

- A. it's difficult to travel without a map
B. it's important to use body language when you are travelling
C. in different countries, there are different ways of giving directions
D. not to trust everyone when travelling

C

正确率: ____/4

As Peter was flying towards the ship, he passed the crocodile(鳄鱼). It had swallowed(吞) a clock that goes “tick, tick” inside it before. However, the clock wasn't ticking then. Peter knew it must have stopped. He began ticking himself so that the other animals would think he was the crocodile and leave him alone. The crocodile, thinking that Peter had taken the clock, followed him. But when Peter reached the ship, Captain(船长) Hook believed the crocodile was coming to get him.

Peter climbed over the side of the ship and went inside a room. He barked like a dog, and all the pirates(海盗) were very afraid. Hook sent two pirates in to find out what the noise was, but they didn't come back. Then he sent in the children. Inside, Peter set them free, and they prepared to fight.

Peter ran out to meet Hook. “It is I, Peter Pan!” he cried.

“Get him!” cried Hook.

The pirates ran at Peter, and the lost boys ran forward to fight them. The pirates were stronger, but they were so afraid of the ticking and the noise of the dog that they didn't fight well. At last only Hook was ready to fight. Peter came to fight him. For a long time, the two persons stood face to face.

They began to fight. At last Peter hit Hook with his sword(剑). Hook began to bleed. Hook kept on fighting, but he was not strong any more. He knew he was going to die. He ran to the side of the ship and jumped into the sea. He did not know the crocodile was waiting for him, as it no longer ticked. The crocodile swallowed him in one bite.

—Adapted from *Peter Pan*

10. Why did Peter tick himself at the beginning of the story?

- A. To follow the crocodile.
B. To catch Captain Hook.
C. To get away from other animals.
D. To make the pirates feel afraid.

11. Which is the RIGHT order of the following events?
- a. Peter passed the crocodile.
 - b. Captain Hook jumped into the water.
 - c. The pirates and the lost boys fought against each other.
 - d. The crocodile had swallowed a clock that goes “tick, tick” inside it.
- A. c-b-a-d B. d-a-c-b C. d-c-a-b D. c-b-d-a
12. What happened to Hook at the end of the story?
- A. He ran away safely. B. The lost boys killed him.
- C. Peter hit him with a sword. D. The crocodile swallowed him.
13. Who tells the story?
- A. Captain Hook.
- B. Peter.
- C. The pirates and the crocodile.
- D. Someone who is not in the story.

三、阅读表达

正确率: ____/5

阅读短文,回答下面 5 个问题。

The young Emperor is lying on lion skins. There is a slave standing behind him. On a table there is a big scimitar sword(短弯刀). Then the Emperor points to the scimitar sword. The slave takes it and attacks me. The sword goes through my body, but it does not hurt me.



The slave falls to the floor. He is very afraid. The Emperor then kills the slave. Now the slave cannot tell anyone about me. The Emperor looks at me and cries, “Are you a magician? Why can I not kill you? Leave my city. I cannot be the ruler of the city with you here.”

“Give me half your treasure(财富,宝藏),” I answer. “Then I can leave.”

The Emperor takes me by the hand. We enter the palace and go to a large room. We walk down a corridor that is lit by many torches. When we arrive at the centre of the corridor, the Emperor says a magic word and a big stone door opens. Inside, the room is full of treasure: pearls, rubies, gold. . .

“This is my house of treasure,” he says. “I can give you half of my treasure. I can also give you camels and camel drivers. Then you must leave.”

“I don’t want your treasure,” I say. “I want the little ring on your finger.”

“It is only a poor ring,” he cries. “It has no value. Take half my

treasure and leave the city. ”

—Adapted from *The Fishman and His Soul*

1. What does the slave use to attack the fisherman?

2. Why does the Emperor kill the slave?

3. How does the Emperor open the big stone door?

4. What’s inside the room?

5. What does the Soul want at last?

四、缺词填空

正确率：____/10

根据短文内容和首字母提示，在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。（每空一词）

How far can you jump? For British parkour(跑酷) athlete(运动员) Toby Segar, it’s 2.96 metres. He did it up a wall! He broke a world record(纪录) at the age of 28. How did he do it? Parkour h 1 him a lot with the success(成功). Segar s 2 learning it when he was 11. To keep his body strong, Segar does a lot of training(训练), l 3 running, cycling and climbing.

Parkour is now p 4 among the young people in major cities like Beijing and Shanghai. Parkour began in France. It came from a French way of training soldiers(士兵). Today, it is a fun way to keep f 5. I think it’s more than a kind of e 6, because people who like parkour become brave(勇敢) enough to meet up with challenges(挑战).

Some people think parkour looks very e 7, but others think it’s quite difficult because it needs a lot of skills and it may be dangerous for some people. And it’s very important to practise j 8 and landing. Parkourers often take the city as their playground. They run along walls, climb to high places, and jump f 9 rooftop(屋顶) to rooftop. Many kids also enjoy it so much. They think it’s fashionable and cool. Parents think of it as a good way for kids to become strong and brave.

The charm(魅力) of the s 10 is not about winning but making us better in life. Find the one that suits you most and take action right now!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

限时提优训练 27

(时间 45 分钟)

班级: _____ 姓名: _____

一、完形填空

正确率: ____/15

阅读下面短文,从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Katie said goodbye to her parents at the front door of their candy shop as they drove off for a vacation, and Katie 1 she'd be able to run it with Aunt Maria's help. Aunt Maria didn't have any experience on business, but she is always called "2".

As Maria blew into the store, she said, "All right, Katie my love. Let's get this party started."

Katie took her aunt over to where the family made their own candy, such as fresh fudge (软糖). Aunt Maria 3 a piece of chocolate fudge. "Hmm," she said. "It's good, but not 4. We can add something to make that basic taste exciting."

Before Katie could 5 what Maria meant, the woman had gone to the kitchen. Katie heard her walking around, opening drawers and the fridge. Then she came back with her hands full of things. She 6 them on the work surface with a happy tune (小调).

"Brussels sprouts (甘蓝)?" Katie gave her aunt a 7 look. She couldn't be serious! But she was. The woman's hands were busy 8 the green vegetables and then adding those small pieces into the fudge. Katie's eyes grew wide as she watched her aunt mix them together.

Katie 9 as the bell over the front door rang, announcing some 10. Three boys came in. "I'll have strawberry fudge, please," said the first boy.

"Oh, how 11," laughed Maria. "I must suggest you try something new! Try this!" She offered the boys the Brussels sprout fudge. "It's free! 12!"

Surprised, but too polite to 13, the boys left with the fudge.

"There go our customers. They will tell everyone how strange our candy is, and nobody will want to shop here!" Katie said to herself. She didn't know what to do. Her parents were going to be 14.

The sound of the bell woke her up from her 15. The boys were back! But this time there was a crowd of kids coming into the store with them.

"Give me two pieces of Brussels sprout fudge, please!"

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. promised | B. remembered | C. pretended | D. checked |
| 2. A. friendly | B. creative | C. honest | D. lucky |
| 3. A. noticed | B. bought | C. made | D. tried |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 4. A. soft | B. sweet | C. smooth | D. special |
| 5. A. believe | B. change | C. question | D. explain |
| 6. A. stuck | B. left | C. spread | D. swept |
| 7. A. strange | B. fresh | C. black | D. hungry |
| 8. A. washing | B. weighing | C. cutting | D. cooking |
| 9. A. moved on | B. looked up | C. broke down | D. came over |
| 10. A. clerks | B. policemen | C. customers | D. businessmen |
| 11. A. expensive | B. cheap | C. funny | D. boring |
| 12. A. Stay | B. Enjoy | C. Go | D. Help |
| 13. A. accept | B. argue | C. eat | D. order |
| 14. A. mad | B. calm | C. relaxed | D. silent |
| 15. A. mistakes | B. memories | C. plans | D. thoughts |

二、阅读理解

阅读下列内容,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

A

正确率:___/4

Welcome back to the Tang Dynasty(唐朝). There are so many famous poets(诗人). Do you want to know them? Here are three of the most famous poets in the Tang Dynasty.

Hello everyone, I'm Li Bai. I enjoy drinking and writing poetry(诗). Many people call me "Poet Immortal". I think you surely know my poem *Jing Ye Si*. If not, you may not listen carefully in your Chinese class. I have many friends, such as Du Fu and Meng Haoran. We all love writing poetry.

Hi, I'm Du Fu, a friend of Li Bai. I'm 11 years younger than Li Bai. I love writing poems about nature, people and life. *Chun Ye Xi Yu* is one of my most famous poems. I write poems to record(记录) the real life and true feelings of poor people, so people call me "Poet-Sage". Li Bai and I are good friends. I often write poems as gifts for him.

I am Meng Haoran. I'm 12 years older than Li Bai. I love nature and often write poems about rivers, mountains, and the beauty of life. People call me a "Poet of Nature" because of this. The poem *Chun Xiao* is one of my most famous poems. Both Li Bai and I love poetry and the beauty of nature so we are good friends. *Seeing Meng Haoran Off at Yellow Crane Tower* sees our deep friendship.

- What nickname is given to Li Bai because of his love for writing poetry?

A. Poet-Sage.	B. Poet Immortal.
C. Poet of Nature.	D. Poet Laureate.
- Why do Li Bai and Meng Haoran become good friends?

A. They are both poets.	B. They both like drinking.
C. They love the same things.	D. They live in the same place.
- What do we know about the three poets?

A. They are all good friends.
B. Meng Haoran is the oldest.
C. They are the most famous poets in China.
D. Li Bai often gets poems from Meng Haoran.

4. Which title best describes the main idea of the passage?

- A. The history of Tang Dynasty poetry
- B. Famous poets of the Tang Dynasty
- C. The life and works of Li Bai and Du Fu
- D. The friendship between Li Bai, Du Fu, and Meng Haoran

B

正确率: ____/4

A new game is becoming popular with young people. Many people come together, choose to be “cats” or “mice”, share locations(位置) on their phones, and then play hide-and-seek(捉迷藏) in a big open area.

Young people said that this game not only gets people to exercise but also makes them think of their childhood. It also helps with stress(压力) and changes running into a fun social(社会的) game.

On September 24, I went to take part in the activity with Patrick McCarthy, a writer for *Teens*, at the Olympic Forest Park in Beijing. There were about 30 people. Most of us didn't know each other. The game had two rounds(轮). In the first round, 5 people were “cats” and the others were “mice”. With 5 minutes for the “mice” to run and hide(藏), the “cats” found them using the locations they shared on a map app. The second round was a group game.

We all played hide-and-seek when we were little. When I asked McCarthy to go with me, he wanted to know, “What's the point of playing this game as a grown-up(成年人)?”

It turned out to be an interesting activity for him. The use of GPS made this childhood game much more fun. “It was a creative way of bringing something new to old games with technology(科技),” said McCarthy. “It is a good way to meet new people and even make friends, as one needs to work together with new people.”

For me, it's good that this activity got me running as I don't like walking out in my life. In fact, if the park is smaller, I can have more fun. When I see the “mice” are so far away from me, I just want to give up. On the other hand, if the “cats” can't catch me, I will not feel so excited.

5. What do we know about the new “hide-and-seek” game?

- A. It doesn't need any exercise.
- B. People play it in a big room.
- C. Grown-ups play the game.
- D. People don't know where everyone is.

6. What can we know about the first round of the game?

- A. “Mice” don't have to run or hide.
- B. People need to know each other.
- C. “Cats” should find “mice” in 5 minutes.
- D. There are more “mice” than “cats”.

7. What does the writer think of the game?

- A. She loves the idea of using GPS.

- B. She thinks the game is good for her health.
 C. She believes the game can help her make new friends.
 D. She thinks the game is only interesting to the “mice”.
8. What is the story mainly(主要地) about?
 A. The new technology in life.
 B. New games from old times.
 C. Playing games with friends.
 D. A new way to play “hide-and-seek”.

C

正确率: ____/5

When we think of art, we probably think of painting a picture on a strong cloth or special paper, or even on walls of a city. However, in many cultures people paint their faces instead.



① _____

In fact, face painting may be the very first form of art. Painted faces are in different colours and patterns. This has been part of people's traditions for thousands of years. The way that people painted their faces can tell stories and lessons from the past.

② _____

People still paint their faces for lots of reasons. Patterns on faces connect people to a tribal(部落) family and can show who the most important person in the family is. For fighters, it is a way to make their enemies afraid. Face painting is also used in many ceremonies and special celebrations.

How is face paint important in theatre?

Face paint was important in Japanese and Chinese ancient ceremonies. It was also used in traditional theatre to change the actors' roles. Actors in those countries still wear white, black and red face paint today to show feelings and make the bad people look dramatic(戏剧性的) and awful.

③ _____

Tribal people make face paint from the natural colours in plants and earth. Plant parts are used to make different colourings. The ingredients are dried over a fire and then made into powder(粉末). This is then mixed with animal fat.

9. Match the title with each part.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Is face paint art? | b. Is wall painting a symbol? |
| c. Why paint your face? | d. How wear face paint? |
| e. Where does the paint come from? | |
| A. ①-a, ②-b, ③-c | B. ①-b, ②-e, ③-d |
| C. ①-a, ②-c, ③-e | D. ①-b, ②-d, ③-c |

10. How long has face painting been part of people's traditions?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. For a few years. | B. For several centuries. |
| C. For about 100 years. | D. For thousands of years. |

11. Why did fighters paint their faces when they fought?

- A. To look friendly. B. To look scary.
C. To look funny. D. To look painful.

12. What can we know about face paint?

- A. Painting on the walls is the first form of art.
B. Animal fat is used to make different colourings.
C. Patterns on faces can show people's ages in a family.
D. Face paint in colours can show actors' feelings in China.

13. Which of the following can be the best title?

- A. Face art B. Traditional painters
C. Wall paintings D. Tribal celebrations

三、阅读表达

正确率: ____/5

阅读短文,回答下面 5 个问题。

There are many top students around us. Let us take Carter as an example. He is the monitor of my class. He often spends a lot of time working for our class. But he is still good at all the subjects. How do students like Carter do that? When I ask him, he tells me, "Hard work is not the whole story. It's not how long you sit at the desk with your books open. It's what you do when you are sitting." In fact, we can see many top students spend fewer hours on their studies than their classmates. Carter gives us some useful advice(建议).

Do more than you are asked

If your maths teacher gives you four problems, you should do five. If your Chinese teacher gives you six pages of reading, you should read seven. If you practise more, you will be better at the subject.

Choose suitable ways

Studying is a matter of your own interest, so choose the way you enjoy. Some students like studying early in the morning. Some students like studying at night when the house is quiet. Some students like studying as soon as they arrive home from school, because the work is fresh in their minds. No matter which way suits you, try to do your best.

Put studying before entertainment(娱乐)

Studying is your business and the business comes before entertainment. When you are studying, you shouldn't use phones or watch TV shows. It's a waste of time. It's not a good idea to have snacks, either. Studying should be the only thing in your mind. Nothing can pull your attention away from what you are studying.

Plan your time well

Studying is like eating. You should eat a little at a time. You can plan what to do today, but don't do too much at a time. You may feel unhappy or stressed without finishing your plan. However, you will not study well without a good plan. It all depends on how you plan your time.

Keep your papers clean

If your papers are clean and tidy, you may be already half way to get an A. Tidy papers can help you get higher marks than messy ones.

When you write clearly and do your work carefully, the thoughts in your mind are clear. You are able to make fewer mistakes.

1. How many pieces of advice does Carter give us on how to study well?

2. Why do students like studying at night according to the passage?

3. What can't you do when you are studying?

4. How may you feel if you don't finish the plan?

5. What else is a good way to study well?

四、缺词填空

正确率：____/10

根据短文内容和首字母提示,在下文空格处填入适当的词使短文完整。(每空一词)

Lily flopped(沉重地躺下) onto the floor. “I'll never be as g 1 as you, Grandma.”

Lily's grandma did yoga(瑜伽) for more than 50 years. Now at the age of 70, she could still do the poses(姿势) like pulling her body into a b 2.

“You need to be patient,” said Grandma.

L 3 many schools in India, Lily's school was holding a yoga competition. The f 4 of each student would be there. Lily wanted to make them proud, especially her grandma, so she continued p 5. Thirty minutes later, her arms got so tired that she flopped again.

“It's too h 6,” Lily said. “How did you get to be so strong?” Grandma smiled, “Patience.”

Lily practised every day. She kept her grandma's w 7 in mind.

The day of the yoga competition arrived. On the bus, Lily felt nervous. “What if I can't hold any poses?” When the bus stopped at school, her heart beat more q 8.

Soon the competition began. Lily completed the poses one by one, keeping Grandma's voice in her head.

“Your last pose is the ball,” said their teacher. Lily lay on her back. She took a deep breath and pulled her body as hard as she could. “A few more s 9,” Lily told herself.

“Well done, Lily,” their teacher came up. The audience(观众) cheered wildly.

Lily looked for her grandma and found she was walking over to her with a big s 10.

Patience is such a magic(魔法).

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ | | |